Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1654.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

Marshal's Sales.

United States, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands situated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania—to wit: one tract of land called Rush Bottom, situated on the waters of Licliu creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Deshong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and, one hundred and thirty two perches and the usual allowance.

One tract called Newland, situated in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Dischaugs, Neas William Dischang, John Russle and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the usual allowances.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, situated on the waters of Tonolaway creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Streights, George Boreman, Monci Deshongs and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-six peaches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, situate on the waters of Tonolaway creek in Belfast township, in the same county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M'Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres and fifty-six perches and allowancea, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 23. dt2J.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District, }

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the district court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, situated in the county of Somerset, late county of Bedford, in the state of Pennsylvania, viz.—

A certain tract, surveyed in the name of Mary Easleman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the usual allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stoney creek township, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinshaw, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. situated on the west side of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbrida, Mary Easleman, John Rowser and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. situated on the waters of Clear run, a braneh of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and a half and allowanee &c. situated on the state road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of James Johnson, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. situated on both sides of the state road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Alexander Johnson, Joseph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Alexander Johnson, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Lombard, James Johnson, Joseph Engle and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of John Johnson, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Tuckness, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and seventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. situated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwise called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Barker, Mathias Gosset, Benjamin Rusle and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Betsey Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Roaring run, a small branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Driver, Moses Parker, Joseph Barker and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Joseph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Mathias Gossett, William Campbell, Betsey Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Cissna, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert M'Connel, John Hendall, Benjamin Bankson and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acres and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Gabriel Heister, James Cissna, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both sides of the middle road, part in Milford and part in Somerset townshipin the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Theodore Memminger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerset township and Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. situated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerset township, Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Isabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. situated on both sides of the State road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county and bounded by lands surveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barns, Jacob Slotter and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. situated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Milford and Turkey Foot townships, Somerset county late Bedford county and bounded by lands surveyed for Jesse Brooke, John Brooke, William Biddle and Peter Fortman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 23 dt2J.

Marshals Sales,

United States, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekness, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bampfylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company,

And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshals office
December 18th 1797 } dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himself, to declare, that he is no wise concerned in the property above advertised by the Marshall, nor ought he to be subject to the said action, which will be disputed by the party whose interest it is.

Tristram Bamfylde Freeman.

December 22 dt30th

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 3tawtJ.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft-shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §tf

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thickfetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § nov 1C.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto surty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.
About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22awtf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 11. mw&ft1stJ

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&ft1stmJ

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mtothJ

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt1stJ

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was lost on Saturday last, between the Bank of the United States and the Horse market—If an honest person has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof; they shall be handsomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. dtot

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1wood

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut street. Dec. 16—d

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 21. *tf

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring in disputable recommendations, is desirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms.—For further particulars enquire at the office of the Gazette. § Dec 19

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emerries
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Richard & James Potter,

IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay the same to either of the subscribers; and all persons having any demands against them, are requested to send their accounts for settlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost, JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chassa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premises, a small frame House and Lot, situated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth streets, subject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceased.

MARGARET LEBECK, *Administratrix.*

December 16. *3t

235

TO BE LET,
And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt January,
The Houſe No. 107, Arch-ſtreet,
Near the corner of Third ſtreet.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 83, Vine ſtreet.
December 27 d.f

Office of the Inſurance Company
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN conſequence of an application from a number of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requeſted on Wedneſday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company
SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*
December 26. dt3dJ

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.
A few cheſts of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets.
December 26. cotf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads. Sprigs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Gakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26 mth6m

LEFT
At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard ſtreet, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen—any perſon having loſt the ſame, proving property and paying charges may have it again.
December 26. *eo3t.

Select Subſcription Balls.
NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,
South Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.
MR. FRANCIS reſpectfully informs the ſubſcribers to the above Balls, that the firſt will be on Tueſday, the 2d of January, 1798.
A few names to the Select Subſcription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth ſtreet.
Terms of ſubſcription—each ſubſcriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admiſſion for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held every other Tueſday.
The number of ſubſcribers to be limited to forty.
Subſcribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inſt.
Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for thoſe of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Aſſembly Room, or at his Houſe No. 70 North Eight Street.
N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's ſecond Practiſing Ball.
Dec. 26. dt2dJ

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,
Claret in hhds.
Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.
For Sale, apply to
John Whiteſides & Co.
No. 138. Market-ſtreet.
Alſo, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.
november 29. §

Engliſh Grammar,
The ſecond edition, with improvements,
ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,
BY LINDLEY MURRAY.
"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."
Monthly Review, July 1796.
"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."
See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exerciſes,
Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.
"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."
Monthly Review, July 1797.
The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.
December 1. 3taw2w.

For Sale, by the Package,
For caſh, or good notes at ſixty or ninety days, viz.
Book and Jaconet Muſlins plain ſtripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.
} Aſſorted in packages.
Jaconet chintz muſlin for home and the Weſt India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz ſhawls.
The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Alſo a few ſcotch cambricks and an aſſortment of muſlin by the piece.
The whole of the above being a conſignment from the manufacturers in Britain.
To be ſeen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.
Nov. 6. 2awtf.

TO LET,
A Front Room, ſuitable for an
Office or Counting houſe, with a large Cellar. Any perſon who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the ſame houſe. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine ſtreet.
December 13. 3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 28

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract from the regiſters of the deliberations of the commiſſion delegated by the French government to the Windward Iſlands.

The commiſſioners, conſidering that their decree of the 23 Floreal, in the 4th year, by which they take upon themſelves the judgment of prizes, had been approved by the executive directory who had conſidered the difficult ſituation of the commiſſion;

Conſidering that the reſolution of the executive directory dated 14 meſſidor, in the 4th year, enjoining the agents of the republic to treat neutral veſſels in the ſame manner as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them, has been the only guide of the commiſſion for upwards of a year paſt, during which they have been left to themſelves, without any kind of ſuccour, and even, without information from the government:

Conſidering the preſent condition of the northern part of the colony, conſtantly blockaded for upwards of a twelvemonth by an Engliſh ſquadron who do not permit to enter in our ports any but ſuch as may eſcape their rapacity:

Conſidering that the Engliſh, regardleſs of neutral flags and of the laws of nations, ſtop all American veſſels laden with proviſions bound for the ports of the colony, and carry them into the Mole, where a great number of them are condemned:

Conſidering that the decree of the executive directory, dated 12 Ventoſe laſt, communicated by admiral Barney excites the commiſſion to ſoften the meaſures which had been founded on the examples given by the Engliſh relative to neutrals—

Yet the commiſſion, deſiring to conform not only to the orders, but likewiſe to the intentions of the executive directory, when the ſame ſhall come to their knowledge—have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The decree of the commiſſion dated 18 Nivoſe laſt, declaring good prize neutral veſſels expedited for Engliſh ports, and coming from the ſame, is hereby repealed.

2d. And nevertheleſs, by way of repriſal with regard to the Engliſh, who, in contempt of the laws of neutrality daily take out of their courſe, neutral veſſels bound for the French ports of the colony, when laden with proviſions, the French privateers are authorized to take into the ports of the republic, neutral veſſels bound for Engliſh ports when laden with proviſions, and there ſhall be paid to the ſaid privateers by way of indemnity, one dollar for each barrel of flour and ſalted fleſh meat which ſhall be introduced.

3d. The decree of the commiſſion dated the 6th Nivoſe laſt declaring good prize neutral veſſels deſtined for the ports of the Leeward and Windward Iſlands of America, given up to the Engliſh, occupied and defended by the emigrants, ſhall continue to be executed according to its form and tenor, until otherwiſe ordered by the commiſſion.

4th. There ſhall be formed at the town of the Cape a court compoſed of three judges and one reporting ſecretary, which court ſhall be charged with proceeding to the judgment of rhe prizes, and matters incident to and depending thereon, of which information ſhall have been given by the juſtices of the peace, granting to them for this purpoſe, every neceſſary authority, juriſdiction and cognizance.

5th. The commiſſion have appointed and do appoint the citizens Adelon, captain de Vaiſſeau in the ſervice of the republic; James Hugues, nephew, merchant at the Cape; Cormaux, the elder, lawyer and notary at the Cape, judges of the ſaid tribunal; have named and do name citizen Polony, the elder, lawyer, and interpreter of the Engliſh language, reporting ſecretary of the ſaid tribunal, without having a deliberative voice therein.

6th. The ſecretary ſhall report to the ſaid court the buſineſs which ſhall be bro't, as well as the oppoſitions and incidents which may be preſented to it; and the judgments therein rendered on the ſubject of the ſaid prizes ſhall be by him delivered, and he ſhall be allowed a commiſſion for the more ſpeedy expedition of the buſineſs, and the minutes of the ſaid judgments and all the papers relative to the prizes ſhall be depoſited by the ſaid ſecretary among the archives of the commiſſion.

7th. The judges of the peace ſhall ſend to the ſaid ſecretary the proceedings of information and all the papers found on board of the ſaid prizes, and the ſecretary ſhall keep an exact account of all the proceedings ſent to him, and of the day on which he ſhall have received them; and they ſhall proceed in the following decade at fartheſt, to the judgment of the prize, unleſs a claimant ſhould preſent himſelf.

8th. The judgment of the prize court ſhall be ſubmitted to the reviſion of the commiſſion.

9th. The members of the ſaid prize court ſhall tax the judgments according to equity and good conſcience, and ſhall be held to write with their hands, on the minutes of the judgments on which they ſhall take emoluments the taxes they ſhall have impoſed, and the ſaid judges and ſecretary of the ſaid court ſhall receive no other compenſation than thoſe allowed them by the preſent article.

10th. The allowance of the the two and a half per cent. to the juſtices of peace by the arret of the 26 Frimaire in the 5th year is and ſhall be reduced to one per cent. only, for all the expences of ſale and liquidation of the prize—nevertheleſs, the ſaid judges ſhall continue to be paid as hitherto, for their time in proportion to the inſtructions with which they ſhall be charged.

11th. Communication ſhall be made to the prize court of all the papers depoſited among the archives of the commiſſion, which may ſerve it as inſtructions.

The preſent decree ſhall be printed, publiſhed, &c.

Done at the Cape the 27th Vendemaire, 6th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

Signed on the regiſter of the minutes, the commiſſioner of the French government,
RAIMOND.
The general ſecretary, PASCAL.
True Copy,
(Stamp)
The general ſecretary of the commiſſion,
PASCAL.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. BROWN,

From the report of the ſecret committee, now publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it appears, page 14. that on the 13th of July the Spaniſh miniſter, the Chevalier d'Yrujo, called on the committee and made a communication marked A.B.C, in the appendix to the report, page 133. and of which the following is an exact tranſlation. viz.

"*Copy of a declaration made to the miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty, by Citizen* MITCHELL, *an inhabitant of the State of Teneſſee.*"

1. That there have been inliſted by the perſon called Chiſholm, an Engliſh agent and an inhabitant of Teneſſee, 1000 inhabitants of "that ſtate, who are deſtined for an attack on the ports of *Baton Rouge* of *New Gates* and of *Ecors a Marſot.*"

2. "That Chiſholm has reconnoitered the whole of Louiſiana and of the two Floridas, and has taken ſteps for engaging the Creek and Cherokee Indians to turn their arms againſt the Spaniſh poſſeſſions."

3. "That Chiſholm has obtained a liſt, which he now holds, of 1500 Tories, or Engliſh royaliſts at the Natches, who have engaged to take up arms in favour of the Engliſh the moment they ſhall appear to attack Lower Louiſiana, and to march from thence againſt Santa Fe."

4. "That there is now aſſembling, on the Lakes, a force compoſed of 500 Engliſh regulars, 700 Canadian militia in pay, and 2000 Indians to be commanded by captain Brandt."

5. "That this force is to deſcend the Illinois river, and attack St. Louis and New-Madrid: from whence, following the courſe of the river St. Francis, and Ackanſas, it is to march againſt Santa Fe."

6. "That Chiſholm has procured ſix field pieces, the ſame which were to have been employed in Genet's expedition, and has lodged them in the hands of his agents on the Teneſſee river."

7. "That the rendezvous for the Americans, is fixed at Knoxville on the Tenneſſee, on the firſt of July."

8. "That conſequently Chiſholm, who has made the proper diſpoſitions on all theſe heads, and reported them to the miniſter Liſton, who was to take his paſſage on the 28th of March from Philadelphia to London on board of a veſſel cleared out for Hambro' in order to communicate his project to the government, and demand ſhips and money for its execution."

9. "Finally, as proof of what he has alledged, Citizen Mitchell placed in my hands an official letter from Chiſholm, a copy of which is hereunto annexed."

Done at Philadelphia, July 12. 1797.

This date of July 12th 1797 evidently refers to the time when the Chevalier d'Yrujo made a copy of this communication for the purpoſe of being preſented to the Committee, and not to the time when the communication itſelf was made to him This copy, which I have examined, is in the hand-writing of the Chevalier: and as appears by the report as above cited, was preſented to the committee the next day; viz: July 13 There is in the margin of the paper, a note alſo in the hand writing of the Chevalier d'Yrujo, which by ſome accident does not appear in the printed copy, and which ſtates that the communication was made by Mitchell to the miniſter on the 20th of March This diſtinction of dates is important; and it is further confirmed by the communication itſelf; in the eighth clauſe of which it is ſtated, "that Chiſholm, having made his diſpoſitions &c. *was to ſail* from Philadelphia to London on the 28th of March. The term "was to ſail" *(devoit partir)* manifeſtly refers to a future day; and conſequently the communication was made *before* the 28th of March, and while Chiſholm *was ſtill in Philadelphia.* This alſo is a circumſtance important to be remarked. It is, moreover, evident, that the Chevalier d'Yrujo, having received this communication on the 20th of March, as appears from the above mentioned note, muſt have known that Chiſholm was to remain in Philadelphia 8 days after this diſcloſure of his deſigns took place.

Why then did not the Chevalier d'Yrujo communicate this diſcovery to our government on the 20th of March, and in all the details in which he had received it? Chiſholm was yet in Philadelphia, and might have been arreſted. The diſpatches with which he was charged might have been examined. The whole ſcheme might have been arreſted and broken up in its infancy. Was it ſo unintereſting to us, that the miniſter of a friendly nation could have thought it not worth diſcloſing? Certainly not; for it was, if real, to involve our neutrality and our peace; and even if fictitious, as in all its moſt material parts it has appeared to be, ſtill it might become the ground of miſunderſtanding and jealouſies between us and our neighbours, and a motive, or a pretext for delaying the execution of our treaty with his own nation.

In this latter way we find that he actually did uſe it. Inſtead of diſcloſing it to our own government, which could have cruſhed it at once, he concealed it from us, and loſt no time in notifying it to the Spaniſh governor of Louiſiana, who immediately made it a pretext for retaining the forts, and refuſing to execute any part of the treaty.

It is evident therefore that the Spaniſh miniſter did not wiſh to ſee Chiſholm's projects defeated, but to find in them a pretext for withholding the poſts on the Miſſiſippi.—There is little doubt of his being under the orders of a *malignant* Frenchman, known for his unbounded hatred to this country and its government; and generally conſidered as the ſecret agent of France in this country. In this tranſaction therefore we may plainly diſcern the traces of French hoſtility and intrigue, which, for the purpoſe of ruling this country, unceaſingly attempts to excite its people againſt its government, and foreign nations againſt the country itſelf.

Should it be ſaid that the Chevalier d'Yrujo did give our government this information I anſwer, No. On the ſecond of March he ſpoke to the Secretary of ſtate of "the juſt reaſons which he had for ſuſpecting that an expedition was preparing on the Lakes on the part of the Engliſh," the object of which was "to attack upper Louiſiana, and take, by ſurpriſe, the poſts of St. Louis and New Madrid," and declared that the proofs which he had been able to obtain after the firſt verbal mention of that ſubject, a few days before, had confirmed him in his ſuſpiſcion that the Engliſh troops, meditating this Coup-de-Main, intended to paſs through ſome parts of our territory.

In anſwer to this he was aſſured by the Secretary of ſtate, on the 11th of March, that the government of the United States had no knowledge of any circumſtances indicative of ſuch a deſign, and would purſue all proper meaſures for protecting the neutrality of their territory.

Nothing further paſſed on the ſubject till the 21ſt of April following, one month after the Chevalier d'Yrujo had received Mitchell's communication, and twenty-three days after the time at which, as he knew, Chiſholm was to ſail for London. On that day, he wrote a ſecond letter to the Secretary of ſtate, which is in the following words:

"Whilſt I poſſeſs new reaſons for believing that it is intended to carry into effect the expedition againſt Upper Louiſiana on the part of the Engliſh, by violating the territory of the United States, as was manifeſted to you in my letter of the 2d of March laſt, I muſt add that I know, to a certainty, that the Engliſh have made propoſitions to general Clark, of Georgia, in order to avail themſelves of his influence in that ſtate, together with ſome other perſons, for making a diverſion, or ſerious attack, againſt Florida; and as by your letter of the 11th of laſt month, you aſſure me that the United States would take the neceſſary meaſures for cauſing their neutrality to be reſpected. I do not doubt that in conſequence of this my information, the executive government will take proper ſteps, in order that Georgia alſo ſhould not infringe the laws of neutrality to the injury of the poſſeſſions of the king my maſter."

Here there is not the ſmalleſt hint of the information received from Mitchell, which related to this very ſubject, and which it was ſo important to our government to poſſeſs. No hint is given of any details, nor is any ſingle circumſtance brought into view whereby the government could be led to ſuſpect that its own citizens were engaged in the project; or directed to the proper ſources of information. By this conduct, which, to ſpeak the moſt tenderly of it, was moſt diſingenuous and unfriendly, our government was kept wholly in the dark about a plot, of the moſt ſerious import to its intereſts and its peace, which, to the knowledge of the Spaniſh miniſter, was then going on, and which he was himſelf, uſing as a pretext for refuſing to execute a ſolemn treaty.

Such, throughout this affair, has been the conduct of this perſon, who with a neglect of decorum whereof diplomatic hiſtory, before the days of the French republic, never furniſhed an example, has dared to inſinuate that our government was deſirous of conniving at enterprizes formed, in the heart of our country, againſt, the poſſeſſions of Spain.

Nor has his conduct been leſs marked with a diſregard of truth, than with a neglect of decorum. On the 26th of March 1797, the Secretary of ſtate wrote to him, by order of the Preſident, requeſting to be informed what ſteps had been taken for withdrawing the Spaniſh troops from the poſts on the Miſſiſippi, purſuant to our treaty with Spain, the ratifications of which had then been exchanged nearly eleven months. To this enquiry, on ſo important a ſubject, and from ſo reſpectable a quarter, he delayed to anſwer for more than a month; a delay which the ordinary forms of civility between individuals, would have forbidden in the caſe of a private note on the moſt trivial ſubject. At length, on the 17th of April, he anſwered in four lines, ſaying "that not having received letters from the governor of Louiſiana *for many months*, he knew nothing about the matter;" and that "an indiſpoſition, from which he had not yet recovered, had prevented him from replying ſooner!" Prevented for a whole month, by an *indiſpoſition*, from writing a note of four lines, in anſwer to an important enquiry from the Preſident of the United States! Yet that indiſpoſition neither confined him to his houſe, nor prevented him from ſeeing Mitchell, on the 20th of March 4 days after the enquiry from the Preſident had been made, from examining him, and taking down his examination in writing, at conſiderable length, and with his own hand!

Such was the conduct of this perſon, who made it a part of his inſolent accuſations againſt the Secretary of ſtate, that a communication of his own, made on the 2d of March, and requiring careful examination, was not anſwered till the 11th of March; although during this ſhort period, of 9 days, one Preſident had gone out of office and another come in, and all the hurry of buſineſs attending the cloſe of a ſeſſion of congreſs had intervened!

But why, it may be aſked, did this miniſter depart from his ſyſtem, and lay before the committee a copy of Mitchell's communication? It certainly was not for the purpoſe of giving information by which our government might be enabled to act; for had that been the motive, the diſcloſure would have been made to the executive, in March, while Chiſholm was yet in the country, and with his papers, might have been arreſted. The information was withheld when it might have been uſeful, and was brought forward at a time when it was comparatively of little importance, at a time too, when the exploſion having taken place, and the diſcovery being made by other means, the Spaniſh miniſter might have ſuppoſed that the beſt method of avoiding the poſſibility of appearing as a party in the buſineſs, by reaſon of his concealment, was to turn informer, and tell what he knew about it. It is, probably, in this way of thinking that we muſt ſearch for the motives of his conduct.

As to this communication of Mitchell, it has appeared to be utterly falſe in all its moſt material points. Every body now knows that no collection of troops ever was attempted on the lakes, or elſewhere on our frontier, and not a ſhadow of evidence has appeared to prove that Chiſholm had procured any cannon, or engaged any perſons, at the Natches, or elſewhere, to join in his project, except Blount. The whole ſtory came from Chiſholm, who told it to Mitchell, and who, from the report of the committee, and the examinations which are annexed to it, appears to be a lying babbling fool, entitled to no credit or attention, nor obtaining any from a ſingle perſon who knew him. And yet this is the ſtory, thus derived, and thus ſupported, which, without proof, without enquiry, and without diſcloſure to our government by whom alone the proper enquiries could be made, and the proper ſteps taken, is made the pretext for refuſing to execute a ſolemn national treaty, whereon depends many important rights and intereſts of two countries, and perhaps their peace.

The people of the United States will diſcern the hoſtile head whereby this machinery is ſecretly moved; and while they cannot help beſtowing ſome ſmall portion of indignation on the contemptible agent who is oſtenſibly employed, they will find in theſe tranſactions, new motives for repelling, with energy and watchfulneſs, the open and concealed aggreſſions of his directors.

CIVIS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on a motion to re-conſider the queſtion for poſtponing the conſideration of a Bill ſupplementary to an Act for preventing certain crimes againſt the United States, paſſed June 5, 1794, until the firſt Monday in February.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Shepard having made the motion on the ground of miſtake, and another member who voted with him having ſeconded it,

Mr. Pinckney ſaid, if the queſtion were to be re-conſidered, he ſhould wiſh to hear the reaſons why gentleman wiſhed the ſubject to be ſo long poſtponed. He thought the proviſions in this bill were much better than thoſe which at preſent regulated the arming of veſſels: he wiſhed, therefore, that the buſineſs might not be ſo long deferred.

Mr. Otis hoped the vote would be re conſidered. He thought much leſs time would be ſufficient for gentleman to inveſtigate this ſubject. He wiſhed that the buſineſs might be coolly examined, and that ſuch meaſures might be adopted, with reſpect to the arming of our merchant veſſels, as the good of the country required; and not, when a ſubject of as great magnitude as any which might be diſcuſſed during the ſeſſion, was brought before the houſe, that the conſideration of it ſhould be poſtponed, by a ſilent vote, for four weeks. He tho't ſuch a meaſure very extraordinary, and pregnant with humility and diſgrace to the country, at a time when our ſuffering commerce called aloud for protection. Whether they would protect it or not, is a queſtion which ſhould be fairly conſidered and determined upon, but, when a propoſition was was brought forward, which had a view to this ſubject, by what latent *fear*, he aſked, were gentleman palſied, that ſuch a meaſure ſhould be thus procraſtinated? He invoked the Genius of the Country to reſcue the Union from the diſgrace which hung over over it; that a time when the commerce of the country, which had ſo greatly contributed to its proſperity, lay proſtrate, and a bill was reported which had in view its protection, a motion ſhould be agreed to to poſtpone the conſideration of it for four or five weeks. He hoped gentlemen would not perſiſt in thus acting; he wiſhed as long a time to be given as was neceſſary for conſidering the ſubject, but not that it ſhould be laid behind the curtain, on account of any *fears* which gentlemen were unwilling to diſcloſe.

Mr. Harper truſted his friend from Maſſachuſetts, when he informed the houſe he ſhould be againſt reconſidering thr queſtion would not impute his conduct to *fear*. He voted for making this ſubject the order of the day for the firſt Monday in February, not becauſe he felt any *fear*, but he did it, and he ſhould do it again, becauſe the bill brought into view a ſubject, for the diſcuſſion of which they were not prepared.—Why not prepared? Becauſe, at the laſt ſeſſion, they had negatived, contrary to his opinion of what ought to have been done, the defenſive meaſures then propoſed; for he then thought, and continued to think that it would have been well to have followed up pacific ſteps by energetic meaſures of defence. He did all he could to induce the houſe to be of this opinion, but he was not ſucceſsful; and as it had been reſolved to leave the ſtate of things as they found them he meant to adhere to this reſolution, until he heard from our negociators. Whenever the time ſhould come for this country to take meaſures of defence, he truſted his

friend from Maſſachuſetts would not find him behind hand; if there was a neceſſity for repelling force by force, he believed there would not be much difference of opinion in the houſe on the ſubject, at leaſt he ſhould be found ready ſo to determine. But he thought it would be well to poſtpone the farther conſideration of this bill till the period propoſed. If intelligence, in the mean time, were received from our negociators, they could call it up ſooner by a vote of the houſe. Mr. H. ſaid, when he gave his vote, he underſtood the time to be the firſt Monday in January; but he was well ſatisfied to let the buſineſs ſtand as it was.

Mr. Rutledge did not think the reaſons which his colleague had given for his vote were ſo weighty as thoſe upon which he generally acted. He repreſented this as a hoſtile meaſure. For his part, he did not view it in that light, but merely as a meaſure of precaution. He believed the merchants had a right to arm, and he believed they would arm; and he thought it right for Congreſs to ſay they ſhould arm, only under certain reſtrictions; and he did not think that a majority of that Houſe, from hearing the bill once read, could be prepared to ſay the reſtrictions therein contained were improper or incompetent, and that the bill was incapable of being modified, in ſuch a way as to effect the end propoſed. All that was aſked for was my diſcuſſion. If, when it came to be examined, the Bill could not be ſo modified as to anſwer the purpoſe—or, if it ſhould be thought that war would be the probable conſequence of its adoption, then let it be rejected. But why, exclaimed Mr. R. in the name of Civilty, of Politeneſs, of Prudence, may it not be admitted to a diſcuſſion? He had not long had a ſeat in that Houſe, but it was the firſt time he had ſeen a ſubject ſo diſpoſed of by a ſilent vote. His colleague had ſaid, the ſubject, notwithſtanding the poſtponement, could at any time be called up by a vote of the Houſe; he alſo knew, that if an earlier day were fixed upon, it could always be poſtponed, and this was a much more uſual courſe of acting. The delay was propoſed, it was ſaid, that we might, in the mean time, hear from our Commiſſioners. He thought ſo long a delay unneceſſary on this account. He expected to hear from them daily and hourly. The firſt eaſterly wind might waft their diſpatches to hand. Beſides, if they went on to mature the buſineſs, and the negociation ſhould terminate meaſures, no miſchief would have been done; but if the negociation ſhould have a different termination, and they did not go on with the buſineſs, ſo much time would have been loſt. He had little doubt from the very prompt mode of negociation practiſed in France, that the iſſue of our negociation would not be long unknown; he wiſhed, however, their uſual promptneſs might not take place, and that we might not receive quite ſo early intelligence. But exclaimed Mr. R. is this a declaration of war! No; though it might appear to be ſo, from the ſtrong *fears* of ſome gentlemen. If the propoſition were to go to war to-morrow, thoſe *fears* could not be ſtronger; tho' in reality, the queſtion was no more than to arm merchants veſſels againſt pirates; a meaſure quite as ſafe as arming perſons for their defence, when going into a back country, againſt Indians or others who might attack them. The houſe had been told ſome days ago, by a Gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. S. Smith) whoſe opinions on commercial ſubjects had always great weight, that ſome of his conſtituents had inſiſted upon their right to arm, that they had armed, and they heard the conſequence. It was the wiſh of the friends of this Bill to prevent theſe conſequences in future. He hoped, therefore, the queſtion would he reconſidered.

Mr. Brookes thought the day mentioned too diſtant. It was five full weeks from yeſterday. He perfectly agreed in ſentiment with the gentleman juſt ſat down, and would not, therefore, repeat what he had ſaid. He was ſorry to find any alarm raiſed upon reading a bill, purporting to be a ſupplement to a former act, as to the manner of arming private veſſels againſt lawleſs buccaneers. Why poſtpone the conſideration of this ſubject, until we hear from our negociators; ſince, if a peace in Europe were to take place to-morrow, ſome ſuch meaſure would be neceſſary, as our ſeas would continue to be infeſted with marauders? He was under no apprehenſion of a haſty deciſion on this ſubject. If the queſtion was whether the bill ſhould paſs, there might be ſome ground for alarm; but to be alarmed in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, appeared as if they were afraid of doing any thing leſt they ſhould offend the powers at war. He ſhould be the laſt man to do any thing which ſhould have a tendency to involve the country in war; but he would not, from this fear, poſtpone a buſineſs with which no foreign nation had any thing to do. He was, therefore, for reconſidering the queſtion.

Mr. M'Dowell was not a little ſurpriſed to hear gentlemen ſo warm on the preſent queſtion, attributing *fear* to others, and beſtowing all patriotiſm upon themſeves. He did not know how it could have happened that *fear* could have ſo immediately got poſſeſſion of a majority of the houſe on this occaſion; nor did he know how the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Otis) had come by this information, that *fear* was the impelling motive. Had he been as anxious to be heard, and as capable of ſpeaking as that gentleman, he probably ſhould not have given a ſilent vote on the occaſion; but he would inform that gentleman that many who voted in the majority on this occaſion, were incapable of acting from *fear*. This queſtion had been diſcuſſed at the laſt ſeſſion; it was then determined not to authorize any arming which ſhould endanger the peace of the country. Negociators had been appointed; this negociation was now pending, and taking up a ſubject of this ſort might have an unfavourable effect upon it. It was, therefore, clear to him, that they had better poſtpone the diſcuſſion, until they heard from France, which he did not expect to do, ſo ſoon as the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Rutledge) expected.

Mr. Iſaac Parker ſaid, it was not the uſual courſe of buſineſs, to poſtpone the diſcuſſion of a bill to a diſtant day, except it were with a view of defeating it. A queſtion, then aroſe, what could be reaſon of this poſtponement. The gentleman from N. Carolina laſt up, had condeſcended to anſwer this queſtion, by ſaying that it was from the wiſh not to affect our preſent negociation. This could not poſſibly be the caſe; and he thought, on the contrary, that this was the beſt poſſible time for taking up this, or any other ſtep which had relation to the defence of our country. If they were not to paſs a law for the defence of our citizens, becauſe a negociation was pending with a foreign country, the honour and independence of the country were gone, and they might as well ceaſe to make laws at all. The pending negociation would be ſucceſsful or unſucceſsful. If ſucceſsful, a law of this kind would be neceſſary, as it was not intended for the protection of our commerce againſt any particular nation, but as a ſyſtem of defence againſt the pirates of all nations. But ſuppoſe the negociation prove unſucceſsful; when we know this, ſaid he, it would be too late to take the meaſure propoſed; and our commerce will be wholly unprotected, and expoſed to the depredations of the French, or any other country. He hoped, therefore, the queſtion would be re-conſidered.

Mr. Hartley was not for precipitating a meaſure of ſo much importance as this was; but he thought the propoſed poſtponement too diſtant. He agreed with the gentleman laſt up that they had a right to make the propoſed regulation, without having reſpect to any foreign nation. The commercial intereſts of this country ſeemed to call for ſome meaſure of the kind. He hoped, therefore, the queſtion would be reconſidered, and that they ſhould make the bill the order of the day for the ſecond Monday in January.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, it was eaſy to diſcover, by the manner in which gentlemen took up this buſineſs, that there was more in it, than they were ready to acknowledge. He underſtood it to be neither more nor leſs than the queſtion which was argued at the laſt ſeſſion, and then negatived. If he were not miſtaken in this, it was for him to invoke the Genius of America—to call down the Guardian Angel of Peace—to invoke its aid againſt the deſigns which gentlemen ſeemed to have on the preſent occaſion. It was his opinion, that a buſineſs of this ſort, moved at the preſent day, was ten times as objectionable, and had an appearance ten times as ſuſpicious, as when formerly rejected. Were he not juſtified, then, in wiſhing this queſtion not to be agitated, when our ſituation was no way more ſuited to ſuch a meaſure than when formerly diſcuſſed? To go into a meaſure of this kind, at this time, would reflect upon the inſtability of our councils, and be diſgraceful to them. What was to be inferred, he aſked, from a deſire to go into the buſineſs of arming at preſent? He hoped, and truſted, and believed, that there was no diſpoſition in that houſe to throw obſtacles in the way of the negotiation, ſo as to defeat it; if he could conceive any ſuch intention to exiſt, he ſhould think ſuch a meaſure as was now propoſed, calculated to produce the effect. To diſcuſs this ſubject, and authoriſing the arming of our veſſels, would be to ſet adrift the paſſions of ſociety, and the conſequence could not fail to be miſchievous. The details of the bill confirmed him in this opinion; the regulations were mere cobwebs, and would, by no means, be equal to the preventing of abuſes It would be placing the peace of the country in the hands of every man who owned a ſhip. If, then, there were nothing new in our ſituation; nothing which made a charge of policy neceſſary, why go into this ſubject? Did not gentlemen recollect the heat which had been produced by the diſcuſſion on a former occaſion? If they did, why did they wiſh to anticipate the queſtion? It could only tend to deſtroy that harmony which would be ſo deſirable in caſe of this country being obliged to have recourſe to the *dernier reſort*. But they had been told, that if ſome regulations were not entered into, great miſchiefs might be expected from merchants arming without reſtriction, and a ſingle inſtance of abuſe had been mentioned. This was all, he believed, which could be produced, and he did not think, therefore, the peace of the country would be much hazarded from this ſource. He could ſee no evil that could ariſe from letting the buſineſs remain upon its preſent footing for a month or two longer. He believed the neceſſity ſpoken of for going into this meaſure as merely *ideal*, and that it would have no effect, but that of inflaming the minds of the people for war. As to what had fallen from the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Otis) in his appeal to the Genius of the Country, &c. he conſidered merely as a touch of the *Mock Heroic*. He thought the milder Genii ſhould only be reſorted to. The only Genius which he wiſhed to appeal to was the Genius of Peace. We were not, he ſaid, ripe for War. Our plans had hitherto been pacific, and he did not wiſh at preſent to change them. He hoped, therefore, the vote taken would not be revoked.

(Remainder of this debate in our next.)

WEDNESDAY—DEC. 27.

Mr. S. J. Cabel, from Virginia, appeared for the firſt time this ſeſſion.

Mr. A. Foſter preſented a petition from Daniel Cutter, praying a remiſſion of duties paid on goods, which, owing to a variety of misfortunes, were re-imported into the United States. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Dawſon preſented the petition of Robert Leonard, a ſoldier, who was wounded at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, and who, in the year 1791, re-entered into the ſervice of the United States, and ſerved in the expedition againſt the Weſtern Inſurgents, and who was afterwards wounded in an engagement with the Indians, praying for further compenſation. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Coit, from the committee appointed to prepare and report a bill for the relief of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſerved during the war, and died between March and November, 1793, made a report, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petitions of Simeon Dunbar, Jacob Hoſbrook and Robert Hyſlop, who prayed to have certain certificates funded, which were barred by the ſtatute of limitation; they ſtated, that as the ſubject was generally under the conſideration of the committee of the whole, on a reference of the ſubject for determining the expediency or inexpediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the acts of limitation, they wiſhed to be diſcharged from a further conſidaration of thoſe caſes, that they might be referred to that committee.

Agreed.

Mr. Gordon obtained leave of abſence for Mr. Champlin for three weeks.

On motion, the houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kittera in the chair, on the bill preſcribing the mode of taking evidence in caſes of conteſted elections; and after a deſultory debate, and agreeing to ſeveral amendments, the committee roſe, and reported the bill with amendments. The houſe took them up, and after agreeing to them, and making ſome others, the bill was re-committed to the ſelect committee who reported it.

The Speaker informed the houſe that he had received the following letter:

"SIR,

"Though I am not certain of obtaining the object of the reſpectful requeſt, which I have the honor to ſubmit to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, yet I am unable to reſiſt the weighty conſiderations which impel me to the meaſure.

"The Preſident has thought proper to inform me, that my ſervices as Commiſſioner of the Revenue are no longer required. He has exerciſed a power committed to him by law, and I am therefore no longer in the ſervice of the United States.

"Whatever may be my ſenſibilities and impreſſions in regard to the proceedings, of the nature of an inveſtigation and hearing, which the caſe demanded, I have no deſire to preſent myſelf to the houſe on the ground of complaint.

"It is however my earneſt deſire, that ſome arrangement may be found practicable, by which my official conduct may undergo a thorough ſcrutiny.

"Should it be found on conſideration, that a form of procedure is proper and practicable, which will bring into view all the tranſactions of the ſeveral years, during which I adminiſtered my late office of Commiſſioner of the Revenue, in the department of the Treaſury of the United States, I beg leave to aſſure the houſe, that I ſhall be prepared to enter immediately upon ſuch meaſures as the form and nature of the buſineſs ſhall be thought by them to require.

With great reſpect,
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TENCH COXE.

Walnut-ſtreet, December 26.

To the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States."

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Livingſton, from the committe to whom was referred the petition of the daughters of the late Count de Graſſe, made a report, which ſtated, that the ſum heretofore allowed by Congreſs was intended only as a temporary proviſion until the events of the war ſhould permit them to take poſſeſſion of an eſtate in St. Domingo; that the facts formerly ſtated ſhewed, that the moſt important ſervices were rendered to the United States by their father, from motives the moſt honourable, under the greateſt reſponſibility, and at a riſk the moſt hazardous that could be encountered by an officer of rank and reputation; that with the recollection of theſe ſervices, it would conſiſt neither with the honor or juſtice of the United States, to refuſe an adequate proviſion for the orphan children of the man who rendered them; the committee therefore, recommended that a certain ſum ſhould be granted to each of them annually, for their lives. The report was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Livingſton alſo reported a bill for the relief of refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which was twice read and committed for Tueſday—Adjourned.

* * * The new road propoſed the other day by Mr. Harper, was to go through Cambpelton and not Charleſton.

By this day's Mail.

NAVAL ACTION,
BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH.

HAGUE, October 13.

At the ſitting of this day, the committee of marine communicated a letter addreſſed to them by Vice-Admiral De Winter, written yeſterday, on board the Britiſh Admiral Duncan, and received at 10 o'clock this morning by expreſs. Of this affecting letter, the following is a ſummary—it cauſed the livelieſt ſenſations of grief among the members of the aſſembly.

"*It is with the deepeſt regret that I addreſs to you the preſent diſpatch. Yeſterday morning at 11 o'clock we diſcovered the Engliſh. We ranged in order of battle. I made the ſignal for forming the line as compact as poſſible, which however was very imperfectly obeyed.*

"*At 12 o'clock the enemy attacked the extremity of our line. They ſoon afterwards undertook to force it. The action became general, and I found myſelf engaged with three of their ſhips. The Hercules took fire, and driving towards mine I was under the neceſſity of changing my poſition, to avoid her, which obliged me to approach a fourth of the enemy's veſſels, that of the Admiral. I very ſoon loſt all my rigging, and it became impracticable to continue my ſignals. Meanwhile the enemy took poſſeſſion of the Waſſenaar, Harlem, Friſſar, Delft and Jupiter,*

"*The ſmoak prevented me from diſtinctly obſerving the ſtate of our affairs. The action was one of the briſkeſt I have witneſſed. After loſing a conſiderable part of my crew, I endeavoured by a vigorous puſh, to force the five Engliſh ſhips which ſurrounded me, & to gain the coaſt, or join the remains of my fleet. At two o'clock all three of my maſts went by the board—After this I continued fighting half an hour, when my flag was carried away and the crew, reduced to half its number ceaſed to fire. At 3 I was boarded by an Engliſh frigate, and conducted on board Admiral Duncan. The Egality was not far from me—I obſerved her to ceaſe firing, having loſt all her rigging. Why ſhe, as well as the Friſſar, Delft and Harlem ſtruck, I cannot determine. The Hercules were obliged to cut away her maſts—ſhe was on fire, but it was ſoon put out—ſhe, however, drove into the Britiſh fleet, and was taken.*

"I am perfectly ſatisfied with my officers and crew, they fought with infinite bravery, as did alſo the enemy. The loſs of men on both ſides has been very great.

"The Britiſh fleet which had put into Yarmouth, ſet ſail again immediately on receiving news that we were at ſea. It was joined by ſeveral veſſels from Portſmouth and the Downs. Their force conſiſted of ſixteen ſhips of the line, principally 74's.

"This is the moſt unhappy day of my life—all our beſt manœuvres, and all our courage were fruitleſs. The enemy eſteems us on account of our vigorous reſiſtance.—No action could have been more deſperate and bloody.

"I ſhall do myſelf the honor of tranſmitting you a more accurate detail by the next opportunity. I now only avail myſelf of the permiſſion granted by admiral Duncan, to forward this ſketch.

"I cannot give you any preciſe information, reſpecting the other ſhips—I am told Vice Admiral Reinter is ſlightly wounded, and a priſoner on board Vice Admiral Onſlow.

"I cannot ſay how many Engliſh ſhips are damaged, but count only ten in view. I hope to be permitted to repair to Holland for my juſtification.

I am,
Your unfortunate Admiral
"DE WINTER."

The marine committee has this afternon received official information that ſeventeen of our ſhips have entered the Texel, and Helvoetſluys.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.

Extract of a letter from capt. Wilds, on board the ſch. Mermaid, dated Nov. 1, off Arquin-Bay.

"A veſſel was taken and brought into St. Domingo, from America, bound to Jamaica, was tried, cleared, and proceeded on her voyage. She departed but a few days before my arrival; this may be depended upon.

—

Capt. Tremels, arrived at New-York from St. Thomas, informs, that 17 ſail of American veſſels have recently been liberated at Porto-Rico, in conſequence of orders from France.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 28.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to a Member of Congreſs, informs of the arrival of Mr. David Meredith of this city, from Bourdeaux.

The letter further ſtates that our envoys on their arrival at Paris, preſented their credentials to the ruling power. At the time of Mr. Meredith's departure, three weeks had elapſed, without any recognition or other notice of them.

For the Gazette of the United States.

LETTER II.

DEAR SIR,

IT is not neceſſary to call in the aid of written authorities to aſſiſt or confirm the principles on which it is now found ſo evidently to be *the intereſt of every nation to endeavour as much as poſſible to cultivate the invaluable bleſſings of peace*, if it was there is not one on the ſubject of the laws or intereſt of nations, or even a modern Engliſh writer of political eminence to whom I could not recur for proof of what has been obſerved in my laſt. If then it is a *general* intereſt, it is *moſt particular to the United States.*

In my letters of 1794 (of which I have not any notes by me) I think it was obſerved on this ſubject "that poſſeſſing a ſufficiency of territory at home it is not her intereſt, nor can it therefore be the *calm* inclination of the United States for time beyond ours to attempt conqueſt, *the only reward* that could attend even a ſucceſsful warfare" this it is her intereſt *to ſhun*, conſequently to avoid every cauſe that can poſſibly tend to involve her in a conteſt with any of the nations of Europe, from whom thank Heaven ſhe is ſo widely ſeparated.

The wiſdom and firmneſs which canvaſs'd and calmed the ſtorm juſt over, which ſteered the ſhip of ſtate over all the quick ſands of clamour, the rocks of raſhneſs, the ſhallows and ſhoals of ſelf-created ſocieties and "defeated the arts of falſe and ſelfiſh popularity addreſſed to the feelings of avarice" (6) will remain *recorded in the admiring memory of mankind while gratitude retains a name amongſt the virtues of a patriotic people*! The important precedent is a legacy to the whole human race, all the nations of the earth may derive advantage from it! the unſhaken loftineſs (forgive the expreſſion ye ſocieties of reformers by which one man was enabled to liſten, to examine, to enquire and ſearch, to deliberate and coolly determine the beſt path to purſue in a point of ſo much importance, amidſt the anger of a juſtly incenſed and dearly beloved ſociety of friends and fellow-citizens, and fellow ſufferers too) when all the paſſions, a warring world, a popular and favorite ſubject invited or ſeemed to offer redreſs or at leaſt revenge! (which the inconſiderate too generally becauſe haſtily conſider the ſame) is *a theme for future ages to celebrate and annually obſerve as a day of thankſgiving, and for every patriot ſtateſman and legiſlator to imitate.*

Accuſtomed to the care and caution which conveyed us clear of this important difficulty, we are apt to think and ſpeak of it, with all the indifference of the ſlighteſt danger! but throughout the reſt of the world, how is it extolled? the character of a man, already raiſed beyond the ſteady height which fame had ever reached and kept, (7) is exalted to the higheſt pitch of magnanimity. *His country's character is benefited by the reputation of policy and firmneſs which his conduct on this occaſion has obtained it; the republican form of government is recommended* by the demonſtrated proof of his adminiſtration on ſo trying an occaſion, *that it is equally capable of energy with monarchy, and ſuperior to it in moderation.*

Such are the comments heard throughout Europe, every where I paſſed from Denmark through the free cities, Germany, Holland and the whole republic of France; even where the ruling powers practice and wiſh to have ſeen us diſplay a different ſyſtem, *as individuals* they admire that moderation and temper which an attentive world muſt wiſh had been companioned with the bravery and ſpirit of a people contending in the glorious cauſe of liberty, elſewhere; we may indeed with propriety apply Mr. Addiſon's eulogy on Marlborough's feats, to our Fabius's actions.

"*Rais'd of themſelves, their genuine charms they boaſt,*
"*And thoſe that paint them trueſt praiſe them moſt.*"

The politicians of thoſe countries juſt mentioned whoſe obſervations I remark as applicable to our own, not only admit and praiſe the propriety of that conduct which has preſerved our peace but have frequently expreſſed opinions "that nothing could have pleaſed the government which raiſed our reſentment better, than to have forced us to acts of hoſtility, and that ſhe was diſappointed to find her youthful children *ſo deliberately wiſe*, being able, prepared as ſhe was *at a very little expence* to have retarded the proſperity or put the United States *back* near half a century."

A few evenings ago this ſubject being warmly canvaſſed in a ſociety of enſible men of different countries, and (then) of different ways of thinking, I was much entertained and not a little improved by the diſcuſſion; ſome American gentlemen being preſent, one of them propoſed in the true mercantile ſtile of *exchange, or profit and loſs reaſoning*, to explain his ſentiments by arithmetical rules of demonſtration, that is, by account current, the formation of which gave riſe to ſome very amuſing and *friendly ſort of diſputes*, for ſitting down with pen, ink and paper, he began a very formal ſtatement by debt and credit, to give you a juſt idea of which I have procured a copy, to which explanatory notes are affixed, by which the prevailing opinions &c. can be ſeen, which I hope will divert you as much as it has

Yours, &c.
A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

(6) Armie's addreſs to General Waſhington, Nov. 1783.

(7) For 22 years ſucceſſively the choſen champion and ruler of five millions of men, unrewarded but by their love and praiſe!

New-York, December 27.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Columbia,	Harvey,	Jamaica 30
Henrietta,	Weeks,	Laguara 26
Schooner Regulator,	Robins,	C. N. Mole 22
Friendſhip,	Odin,	Hiſpaniola 37
James,	Obrian,	Surrinam 41

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
DECEMBER 29,
Will be Preſented, the Hiſtorical Play of
COLUMBUS:
or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.
To which will be added, the Farce of
THE LYING VALET.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that neceſſity obliges her to make this effort for the maintenance of her family; for them Mrs. G. ſolicits the ſupport and patronage of a generous public, at her

SECOND CONCERT,

which will be on Tueſday next, at Mr. Richardets'.

Subſcribers Tickets Six dollars, which admit all the unmarried ladies of his family.

No tickets tranſferable.

Non ſubſcribers Tickets Two Dollars.

The Concert to begin at half paſt ſeven, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight.

The Subſcribers will pleaſe to ſend for their tickets, at No. 192 High Street.

Dec. 28. d4t

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.

December 28. 1w

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for Sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boring Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 8awtf

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy		Entitled to Drawback.
Iriſh market claret in caſes		
Medoc wine, in	do.	
Sauterne, do.	do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&ſtf.

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third ſtreet—HAS FOR SALE,
A neat and general aſſortment of
Broad Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings. ALSO,
A variety of Gentlemens' faſhionable fancy Waiſtcoating, ſilk Hoſiery, &c.

December 5. *co2w

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Sequasco, Benedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellisburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Aylletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, fonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Bafts
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street,

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogshea and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotte

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and fail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter,

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street, [Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

BY JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23d §6